## Business Notices.

PROFESSOR ALEX'R C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS PROFESSOR ALEX'R C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS or MEDICATED COMPOUND for preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair, cradicating Scurf and Dandruff, preventing Baldness and Gray Hairs, curing diseases of the Skin, Glands and Muscles (such as Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Chilbisins, etc.), Chaps, Rheumatism, Swellings, Sore Throat, etc., and giving instant relief in cases of Cats. Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. 212 Rreadway.

NEW AND CHOICE FANCY ARTICLES

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Just received per steamer Arago, and for sale at reasonable prices.

Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Rroadway.

Handsome HATS, Fashionable FURS, Comforta Handsome HATS, I asmonable PURS, Comforta-ble CAPs, neeful and elegant UMBRELLAS, and original styles o' Overcoars, beside a capital display of Children's CAPs, com-prise the attractive assortment of Gift articles for old and young at KNOT's widely known, justip popular, and exceedingly ele-gant establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons about purchasing Planos or Malioneous for the Holidays, are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of

ment of

Pianos and Educoss
at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently
believe cannot be excelled by any others.

Geoverners & Trustow,
No. 565 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARNIVAL HATS.—Manufacturers of the Gen-CARNIVAL HATS.—Manufacturers of the Grant tiemen's Dress Silk Hats, which we offer the public for their approval and purchase. We withhold all comments on their style, relying upon the discrimination of our patrons, who have for years liberally sustained us in our Quarterly Issues, and in the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the "AMERICAN CARNIVAL" or New-Year Season.

Leary & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats,
Astor House, Broadway.

GENIN'S FESTAL PRESENTS

GENIN'S Superb FESTIVAL HATS, for Christma and New-Years calls. No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S Festival Hats for Young MEN,

GENIN'S SOFT HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths No. 214 Broadway. GENIN'S TRAVELING CAPS, of Fur, Cloth, &c.

GENIN'S Holiday Presents,

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S Fancy Winter HATS, reliant assortment, imported and manufactured for the Holi Genta's, No. 214 Broadway. Boys' CAPS of all kinds of present Fashions, at

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway. FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Of every desirable pattern and fabric.

HATS FOR NEW-YEAR'S CALL.-The only place to get a Fashionable Hat, and, meantime, to economize, is to go to the New Hat Company, where a Hat equal to those sold all over the city for \$4 is sold for \$3. Go! see! and be con-vinced of that fact.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, etc.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patter to be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, every variety FANCY GOODS and TOYS, at ROGER'S BEZEAT, No. 499 Bro way, four doors above Spring st.

TAILORING, 1856-7,-GEORGE P. Fox has removed to his recently purchased store, house and lot, No. 47 Anity at., near Broadway, thereby freeding himself from the exactions and unenvisible trammels of a Broadway landlord, at a saving in favor of his customers at the rate of \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum. The general arrangements, particularly the Catting and Sewing departments, are admitted by those who have already patronized his new establishment to be decidedly superior to say of his former stores Nos. 321, 333, 521 on Broadway.

SILVER, PEARL AND IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, in sets, in Rose, Satinwood and Mahogany Cases, and also in single dozens; Plate Warmers, Vegetable and Meat Dishes, Buckwheat Cake and Steak Dishes, Stele Fire Iron; Standards, Fenders, Brass, Copper and Iron Coal Sentiles, Parlor Coa Vases and Scuttles, Hearth Russ, Bedsides, Fringed and Plain Mats, Table Mats, Bells, Knife Sharpers, Sardine and Champague Openers, Razors, Scissors, Pocket Kulves, &c., at the lowest prices, at BERRIAN'S, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.

KNOX'S fascinating, faultless and fashionable FESTIVAL HAT, price \$4. No. 212 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The excitement CHAULES S OF WING HAUFINES.—Inc excitement of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may specially be made up by the use of a Sewing Machines.

We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

BUY your HOLIDAY HAT at KKOX'S No. 212

HAIR BRUSHES, NAIL, TOOTH, CLOTH and HAT BRUSHES, Fancy Soap, Transparent Soap, Halt Corting Fluid, Crystalline Pomade, Saponaceous Compound, Kesan Soap Powder, Cologne, Toilet Birrors, Shaving Stands, Toilet Stands, &c., at the lowest prices, at J. & C. Bernian's, No. 601 Broadway.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."-

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS. experior articles only: Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Statue for niches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candelabras, Brackets Candlesticks, with flexible tubing for Gas: Rapesoed Oil, for sale by H. Dardowyllle, No. 446 Broadway.

SKATES, SLEIGHS, SLEDS, WAGONS, CABS Propellers, Hobby Horses, Sheep Hobbies, German Hobbies, Tool Chests, Hoops, Velocipedes, Perambulators, in great variety, of the best materials, and at the lowest prices, may be het.

J. & C. BERRIAN'S, No. 801 Broadway
Also, Toy Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE for
sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G.
C. ALLER, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Walf-st,
second floor, near Broadway.

A FOUR DOLLAR KNOX.—HOLIDAY HATS are sold at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. Remember this and patron-lze him.

Wigs. UAIR-DYE — Wigs. — BATCHELO.
Wigs and FEES have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are combrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beat stock in the world. Twelve private nooms for applying his famous Dyg. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 235 Broadway.

BAGATELLE TABLES .- A superior article of En-

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR .- The most elegant HOLIDAY PRESENTS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the city, can be found at E. V. HAUGHWOUT'S, NO. 561 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plainingures, and no deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the fact few days aftest their cheapness. A beautiful selection of Vasce, Brouzes, Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Parian Statuary, Dining, Tea and Dessert Services, Silver plated Tea Sets, Chandeliers, &c. The entire stock must positively be cleared off to save damage in removal to the new store.

NATIVE WINES.

From the Vineyards of J. D. Park, e.q., Cincinnati.

BARKLING and STILL CATAWRA.

[From the Vineyards of J. D. Park, e.q., Cincinnati.

BARKES & Park.

are in full stock of this choice brand of CATAWRA WIRT of be wintages, which are perfectly pure, and more rich, fridly as generous than the French Champagne and German Hoc These are the same Wines awarded the Premiums by the Amilican Institute and the French Horticultural Society of Paris.

FURS .- KNOX is the only dealer who is selling ant Funs this season at low prices. No. 212 Broadway. FANCY WORKSTANDS.—A great variety of Fancy Workstands of foreign and domestic manufacture, for sale by J. & C. Berrian, No. 691 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES,—ROBERT M.
PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Looks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearlist., one door below Milden-lane.

ALL WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS; also Heavy Silk, Buckskin. Merino, &c., with a large variety Gloves, Gauntlets, Mufflers, Shawis, at low prices. IRA PEREGO & Sox, No. 01 Nassau-st.

RUPTURE. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH RUPTURE.—Univirile Situation as the Crysts & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crysts Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Pater, and John M. Carnocham. Open from 7 a. m. to 8p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2j Maiden-lane, New-York.

\$10 W168-\$10 W168.

Medurant & Co.'s Wigs and Tourers so effectually personly nature as to defy discovery. Made of the bost materials—werranted not to shrink or change color. Also a large and elegant assortment of Braidby, BADS, CCRLS, &c., for Ladies. Beware of extravagant Broadway prices.

PATTY PANS, Cake, Biscuit and Jelly Molds. Ice Cresm. Blanc Mange and Charlotte de Russe Molds, Almond and Fancy Cake Molds, Meat, Pie and Game Molds, Vegetable Cutters, Jelly Strainers, &c., for sale by J. & C. Bunniay, No. 601 Broadway.

FURS KNOX, HATS KNOX, CAPS KNOX, UM-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dyspepsia, the national complaint of this country, vanishes before the exarching, purifying and tonic influence of this irresultible Medicine. The PiLLs act simultaneously upon the storach, the liver and the bowels. FAMILY GRCCERIES RETAILED AT WHOLE-FAMILY GRCCERIES RETAILED AT WHOLE-SALE PRICER.—Everybody is dealing at the elegant Family Greecty of Mr. B. P. Middle Tone, corner of Court and Union-sis. South Brooklyn. His stock embraces every article of the purest and best quality, and his prices are exceedingly reason-able. His holiday arrangements are complete, and those who wish to proture FRUITS, SUGARS, BRANDIES, WISES on Liquous, for either Christma or New Year's consumption, on better teams than in any other establishment, either in Brook-lyn'or New York, should deal with him.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS .- In regard CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S (HITS.—In regard to the selection of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, we should life to magnet to our readers the idea of examining Banta's stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs. Beaver Bonnets, and Missee' and Boys' fancy Fur Hats and Cloth and Velvet Caps, before burning their fingers snywhere else. For comfort, for beauty, for elsance, for cheapness and durability, there is nothing equal to them; and while it is a pleasure to make a selection from his large assortment, you may feel confident of seeing your choice appreciated. Banta has kept store for the last fifteen years at No. 105 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS IN

BROSELYS.—A large and splendid collection of EUROPEAN OIL
PAINTINGS will be sold on
TENSORY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 23 and 24, at No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, (opposite the
City Hall).
The Gallery will be open Day and Evening, Free to the public until time of sale.

ROGERS'S SEASON CIRCULAR-FALL AND WIN-ROBLERS S SEASON CIRCULAR—FALL AND WIN TER, 1856.—The ready-made stock of CLOTHING at ROGERS', starbouse, corner of Fulton and Nasasusta, embraces every style for in-door and out-door wear suitable to the present and approaching seasons, and the prices affixed (from which there can be no departure) are lower than have keretz fore been known in this market.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS-PALMER'S PATENT. ARTIFICIAL LUCS—ALBERT AT LATES AND AS TO Chestnates.

At No. 378 BROADWAY, New York; No. 376 Chestnates.

Philadelphia; Springfield, Mass.—THE BEST AND ONLY EXLIBITED AND ASSESSED AND ONLY EXCLUSION AND ASSESSED AND ONLY EXCLUSION AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AS ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AS ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AS ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AS ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESS

## New Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subsc ibers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to meet ston the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

J. R. MERRIMAN, Waterford-what State?
A. T. MARSH, Waterford-what State?

For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. R will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The George Law, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
The Maile for California and other parts of the Paosie willclose at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter. Price

In the SENATE yesterday Mr. WILSON (Mass.) made a vigorous and excellent speech, a skeleton which we give in our telegraphic column. The HOUSE was engaged on private bills.

There were no signs of the America at Halifax at latest advices last night.

The Counsel for Huntington, the forger, made a statement of the case for the defense yesterday morning, in which it was foreshadowed that insanity was to be the theory of the defense. It was stated by his counsel that Huntington's operations, made on forged paper during the year, amounted to near

While we desire to confine our strictures of Human Slavery mainly to its aggressive aspects, and to those phases of its existence and influences which bring it into collision with the rights and interests of Free Labor, we are continually met with the assumption that our opposition to Slavery and its Extension is founded in hostility or ill will toward the Southern States. "War upon the South," "hostility to the rights of the South," determination to ruin the South," are among the phrases by which our course is misrepresented; and there are sensible and otherwise intelligent persons who innocently ask why we should be so nimical to the prosperity and welfare of the South.

Is it in vain that we pile fact upon fact, proof on proof, showing that Slavery is a blight and a curse to the States which cherish it? These facts are multitudinous as the leaves of the forest; conclusive as the demonstrations of geometry. Nobody attempts to refute them, but the champions of Slavery Extension seem determined to persist in ignoring them. Let it be understood, then, once for all, that we do not hate the South, war on the South, nor seek to ruin the South, in resisting the Extension of Slavery. We most carnestly believe Human Bondage a curee to the South, and to a whom it affects; but we do not labor for its overthrow otherwise than through the conviction of the South of its injustice and mischief. Its Extension into new Territories we determinedly resist, not by any means from ill will to the South, but under the impulse of good will to all mankind. We believe the establishment of Slavery in Kansas or any other Western Territory would prolong its existence in Virginia and Maryland, by widening the market and increasing the price of Slaves, and thereby increasing the profits of slavebreeding, and the consequent incitement thereto. Those who urge that Slavery would not go into Kansas if permitted, willfull shut their eyes to the fact that it has gone into Missouri, lying in exactly the same latitude, and is now strongest in that north-western angle of said State. which was covertly filched from what is now Kansas, within the last twenty years. Even if the growth of Hemp, Corn and Tobacco were not so profitable in Eastern Kansas as it evidently must be, the growth of slaves for more Southern consumption would inevitably prove as lucrative there as in Virginia and Maryland, which lie in corresponding latitudes, and whose chief, staple export today consists of negro bondmen destined for the plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi, which could be supplied more conveniently and cheaply from Kansas than from their present breeding-places this side of the Alleghanies.

Whenever we draw a parallel between Northers and Southern production, industry, thrift, wealth, the few who seek to parry the facts at all complain that the instances are unfairly selected—that the commercial ascendancy of the North, with the profits and facilities thence accruing, accounts for the striking preponderance of the North. In vain we insist that Slavery is the cause of this very commercial ascendancy-that Norfolk and Richmond and Charleston might have been to this country what Boston, New-York and Philadelphia now are had not Slavery spread its pall over and paralyzed the energies of the South. We propose, therefore, to draw a parallel-or, rather, to cite one which we find already drawn in a Thanksgiving sermon by the Rev. Samuel Day of Bellows Falls, Verment-be tween VIRGINIA and VERMONT-the oldest and largest of the Slave States and one of the youngest and smallest of the Eastern Free States. Surely no one can candidly urge that the basis of this com parison is not as favorable as can be to Slavery.

Virginia was the first English Colony on this Continent on a location carefully selected as the most favorable on the Continent, which it probably was. In mildress of climate, ferti'ity of soil, abundance and variety of timber, profusion and value of minerals, harbors, navigable rivers and water pewer, she has no superior on the globe. She has been two hundred and fifty years sett'ed; with the Atlantic and the glorious Chesapeake Bay washing her eastern borders, and the beautiful Ohio on the West; her spacious territory proffering the largest variety of natural resources. She was ever the foremost Colony, and for years the most populous and wealthy State of our Union. Beside own chief cities, remarkably favored by nature, the Federal Metropolis is located within her original limits, and four of the first five Presidents were chosen from among her sons. She has rarely been without at least one voice in the Cabinet, and the Federal Treasury has been fairly emptied upon her sons. But for the influence of Slavery, Virginia would inevitably have been at this moment the most populous and powerful of the States, with the most varied industry and the amplest commerce, her sails whitening every sea and her minerals and manufactures finding markets in every quarter of the globe.

Vermont, on the other hand, has no sea-coast, no port save on Lake Champlain, and no navigable river; she first began to be settled in 1723, one hundred and sixteen years after the founding of Virginia, and when the latter was already a powerful and prosperous colony; she is barely one sixth so large as Virginia, (the latter having 61,352 square miles to Vermont's 10,212); she has of course no external commerce and no considerable cities, her industry and trade building up marts outside of her borders exclusively; she was claimed in her infancy as the possession of two rival States, and her people subjected to harassing prosecutions and forays which sadly retarded her growth; her climate is harsh and her soil rugged; she is nearly in one corner of the Union, out of the track of immigration; she has oftener been out of than in favor at the Capitol, which is located hundreds of miles from her borders; she never had one of her citizens even nominated for President or Vice-President; never but once, and then for a brief period, had a seat in the Cabinet; and has not received a fiftieth part the amount of Federal patrorage that has been lavished on Virginia. Strike Slavery out of the calculation, and Virginia should this day have at least thrice the population to the square mile of Vermont. And yet Virginia had in 1850 but a fraction over twenty three inhabitants to the square mile, while Ver mont had considerably more than thirty; though a very large proportion of Virginia's native-born people are to-day on her soil only because they are so well watched and guarded that they can find

no opportunity to run away.

The Census further shows that only about one in four hundred of Vermont's male inhabitants over fifteen years of age is idle or out of employment; while the proportion of Virginia is about one in three. Vermont, though relatively so young, with far less than a fourth the population of Virginia has invested more than half as much as the latter in places of religious worship. Vermont annually raises and disburses more than half as much as Virginia for the support of public schools; and while Virginia has 87,383 free inhabitants over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write, Vermont has but 616 native inhabitants in the like state of pitiable ignorance. Virginia has less than one newspaper to every 20,000 inhabit ante: Vermont more than one to every 10,000 And the difference between the intelligence, refine ment and enterprise of the mass of the Free White inhabitants of the two States is but faintly indi-

cated by these statistics. Can any one thoughtfully scan the mountains o evidence like this of the superior information, mo rality, industry and thrift of Free over Slave States, and then ask why we resist the Extension and de sire the extinction of Slavery? Can any honestly accuse us, in laboring to this end, of hostility or ill will to the South? Who can fail to see that Slavery is the fundamental cause of the relative ig norance, poverty and inefficiency of the State which cherish it? If those who feel this would frankly say it, the chief cause of difference between the North and the South would soon pass away.

We had expected that before now some memb of Congress would have made some movement toward an amendment of the criminal laws of the United States, which recent events have proved to be very much needed. During the past Summer the State of Missouri was the scene of very extraord nary outrages, which the local authorities of that State seemed to lack either the power or disposition to prevent, and have exhibited no disposi tion to punish. Citizens of the Northern States traveling through Missouri and conveying their merchandise and other property with them to the neighboring Territory of Kansas, were subject ed to the most vexatious searches and seizures and in many cases to the most high-handed robberies. Their trunks were broken open, their private papers examined, and if anything was discovered which these self-appointed censors deemed suspicious, they were refused further passage through the State, and in many cases had their property taken from them. Even Dr. Smith, the Pro-Slavery Mayor of Boston, who has acquired such an unenviable notoriety by putting that city under martiallaw-a procedure the legality of which is still in litigation before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts-to assist in the rendition of Sims, being the on a journey of pleasure through Missouri, thought it necessary for his safety to conceal his place of residence; and for three or four months, at least the transit through Missouri of Northern property and persons destined for Kansas was entirely cut off.

This is clearly a case that comes within the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States. Congress has precisely as much power to protect the citizens of the several States in their commerce and intercourse with other States and Territories of the Union, as it has to protect them in their intercourse and commerce with foreign States. Nay, it has more power, since, in the latter case, under the authority conferred upon it to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into effect its enumerated powers, Congress has a clear right to interfere directly for the punishment of offenders by the enactment of penal laws.

The events to which we have alluded as occurring n Missouri show distinctly the necessity of such legislation. It is unreasonable to ask the citizens of the Northern States to rely any longer either on the good sense, the good feeling, the commercial interest, or the local laws and authorities of Mis souri. Acts of violence were performed last Summer in that State against the persons and property of citizens of other States, under the active instigation and with the active participation of leading politicisus, and even merchants, of Missouri, which were, in their essence and nature, no other than highway robbery, though, perhaps, not technically punishable as such. And here is another special reason why Congress ought to legislate on this sub ject-the questions which might be raised as to the technical character of these acts of violence, should an attempt be made to proceed against them be fore the State tribunals. Besides, in cases like this, in which local feelings are strongly excited, it is abourd to ask the citizens of other States.

where rights under the Constitution of the United States have thus been set at defiance, to look for redress to the laws and still less to the tribunals of Missouri. What justice can be expected when the parties concerned in such outrages are to be tried, if tried at all, by a jury summoned from the same county in which the culprits themselves reside, and pretty certain to be thoroughly imbued with the very feelings and prejudices under which the acts complained of were committed? Were the trial to take place before the United States Courts, the Jury would be drafted not exclusively from the neighborhood in which the outrages were committed, but from the whole State, and, being thus less exposed to local bias, would be more likely to give a verdict according to the facts and the law.

Unless Congress interfere by the enactment of suitable laws framed to prevent or at least to punish the occurrence of such outrages as those by which Missouri was disgraced last Summer, wha security is there that, with the renewed flow next Summer of Northern emigration into Kansas, we shall not see the same outrages renewed ? If the Democratic party really intend, as we see is asserted by most of their organs and supporters in the Free States, to carry out fairly and squarely the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and to leave the future of Kansas as a Free or Slaveholding State to be determined by the vote of the actual settlers-in that case it will be an essential part of fair play to Free-State settlers, or those wishing to become such, to secure to them by express penal enactments the right of transit for themselves and their property through the State of Missouri, to which they are already entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

Though we have not seen the fact stated in print it has become a matter of public notoriety, that Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher lately challenged Mr. Henry J. Raymond to fight a duel on account of something published in the journal of which Mr. Raymond is the responsible editor; and it is credibly reported that the challenged party, instead of handing his challenger over to the authorities, negotiated with him, and finally retracted and explained the offensive paragraph in a manner to satisfy the demands of the duelist. As the affair not only concerns a bigh officer of the State, but the independence of the press, we deem it our duty to make it a subject of comment.

The offense in the case we believe to have been the implication, set forth more or less distinctly in The N. Y. Times, that Mr. Meagher broke his parole when he escaped from Australia. This imputation that gentleman, himself the conductor of a news paper, regarded as an attack upon his honor, which he proposed to repair by fighting a duel. Now, viewed as a practical question, in the light of common sense, it is difficult to understand how the reputation of Mr. Meagher could be made good by such means. If any considerable portion of the public have adopted the opinion that he did substantially violate his parole in making his escape, how could his going out with Mr. Raymond upon a mutual shooting or stabbing party tend to change that opinion and render it more favorable to him? On the other hand, he had his own journal in which to defend himself in a reasonable way; and the legal remedy provided for cases of libel would have been perfectly efficacious. If instead of sending a cartel to Mr. Raymond, he had resorted to the newspapers or brought the matter before a court of law, he might have had an opportunity of proving what is the real truth respecting his alleged violation of his parole, and bringing public opinion over to his side How far the attempt to decide the question by the bloody absurdity of a duel is likely to have that result, may be a question.

Mr. Meagher's undertaking thus to subject th press to the law of chivalrous ruffianism appears to us, however, much more venial than Mr. Raymond's virtual though partial submission to that tribunal As a high officer of the State it was his duty to give full effect to her laws and to send the challenge to the District-Attorney; as an eminent journalist it was still more his duty to assert the independence of the press, and to repel with energy and effect the peculiar responsibility thus sought to be enforced upon him. The journalist who deals with a challenger in any other way than he would with a ruffian or a lunatic, is guilty of un faithfulness to his high calling, and in fact does an injury to the public in general. We must add, however, that we have no doubt that in taking this course Mr. Ray mond was actuated by a humane willingness spare his antagonist the mortification and ridicul of that public exposure to which he had voluntarily subjected himself. In the case of a merely private gentleman, such a mode of disposing of a challeng might receive the praise of great forbearance and kindness; but a leading member of the press ought to have treated such an impertinence in a very different manner.

A meeting in aid of Walker and his fillibusters in Nicaragua takes place at the Tabernacle this evening. Mesers, John Van Buren, Hiram Walbridge, James T. Brady, Thomas Francis Meagher and Isaiah Rynders are announced among the distinguished speak ers who are to plead for this attempt to subjugate a country to foreign invaders, and to alien and odious institutions. The people of Nicaragua are endeavoring, with singular unanimity, to drive out a foreign despot, who seizes and confiscates their estates, sets aside their laws and usages, denies them all right of self-government, and crowns his carrer of folly and crime by attempting to impose spon them the curse of Slavery, from which they ong ago freed themselves. It is for this enterprise to force Slavery upon a free people, who hate and repudiate it, that John Van Buren is announced to address the citizens of New-York, along with Isaiah Rynders. We are curious to see if he will really venture to be heard in such a behalf. Nor is this all. Gep. Walker has avowed that one great feature of his policy is to break up the North-American Union and combine the Slaveholding States, along with Central America and Cuba, in a new Confederacy. We hope that they will treat this subject like practical men, and befog it as little as possible with the glittering generalities in which some of them delight. It will be charming to hear Capt. Rynders and Mr. Van Buren expatiating with all their well-known eloquence upon the prospective glories of the "United States of the South." and the consequent downfall and insignificance of the "pealm-singing Yankees."

The Misseurians, not content with managing the affairs of Kansas, seem also to have undertaken a similar good office for the State of Illinois. We find in The St. Louis Republican the following

rather singular notice: "RUNAWAY NOTICE .- Was taken up in Union

County, is the State of Illinois, as a runaway Slave, on the 15th of October, 1855, a Nucaso Max, who calls himself Nicholas, and any hebelongato White Umprey, in Onelow County, in the State of North Carolits. Sald neuro is dark copper color, five feet five inches high, aged about 40 years, weight about 150

pounds, and had on, when taken up, drah hloth cost, striped worsted pants, cloth cap, and is blind in his right op. "The owner of said neare is hereby required to come and prove said property, pay all charges incurred on account of said neare, within three months, otherwise he will be asked on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1857, at the Court-House in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, State of Missouri, for ready cash.

"Should of Cape Girardeau County Ma."

We should like to be informed how this negro man "taken up in Union County in the State of "Illinois," came into possession of John F. Burns, Sheriff of Cape Giradeau County, Missouri, or by what authority the said John F. Burns proposes to sell him at auction on the 7th day of March next, for ready cash. Do the Missouri Sheriffs of the border counties of that State consider the adjacent counties of the bordering Free-States as falling within their respective bailiwicks, so far as the colored population are concerned? Or is there a sort of private partnership between Sheriff Burns and certain residents of Union County, Illinois, by virtue of which they are to kidnap and convey to Missouri all the stray negroes on which they can lay their hands, while the said Sheriff is to sell them for the joint benefit of the parties?

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

Postmaster-General Campbell issued instructions to-day to Postmasters at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, directing that postage to Panama hereafter shall be rated at ten instead of twenty cents per single letter. This decision is predicated upon the fact that direct communication from New-York via Aspinwall brings Panama within the twentyfive hundred miles named in law, and was so decided. on an application being made by the officers and crew of the sloop of war St. Mary's, stationed there.

The joint resolution for ten days' adjournment, under consideration, so as to cover all holidays during which little business is done, will be offered at the beginning of the week if at all.

Col. Forney, who had withdrawn as the Senstorial candidate in Pennsylvania a fortnight ago, is again revived, and, as new understood, under direct countenance of Mr. Buchanan. It is doubtful, however, if the party can be brought up to a harmonious nomination. Mr. Broadhead is discarded by universal consent.

Mr. Buchanan assured his friends in Philadelphia, during the last few days, that his mind had undergone some change in regard to points considered settled in the programme; that he was yet uncommitted as to the personnel of the Cabinet, and meant to keep himself open to conviction until it became necessary to communicate directly with the parties to be invited to the seats.

Howell Cobbis pressed with much zeal for Secretary of State, but not especially from the South, where the extreme interest is adverse to his appoin'ment. Some effort too has been expended for Mr. Dix in the same position; but as yet without producing any decided impression. New-York is not in favor at Wheatland.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The Senate was occupied to-day wholly with the speech of Senator Wilson. He spoke two hours and a half, and never made a speech better adapted to the place and the times. It was bold, manly and eloquent. He referred to the ungenerous reference made by Gen. Cass in his recent speech to Senator Summer, and remarked that soon his col-league would be returned to the seat (which was now vacant) by the almost unanimous verdict of the people of Massachusetts, while the Senator from Michigan, in obedience to the voice of the sovereign people of his adopted State, will be obliged to retire, and the seat which now knows him will know him no more forever. Then, said Mr. Wilson, when my colleague shall have occasion to make known his views to the Senate and the country, I know he will not be so unfair and uncomplaisant as to speak an unkind word of its former occupant. This sharp from Michigan fixed all eyes upon him, but he sat unmoved like a dumb statue. Mr. Brown of Misaissippi obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned

The House was engaged all day on private bills. The new bill for railroad and telegraphic communi-cation to the Pacific, notice of which has been given by Mr. Wood of Maine, provides for the payment for constructing the same out of the proceeds of the public lands, and the apppointment of a commission to locate the line. An attempt will be made to adjourn over ten days from Tuesday next on account of the holidays, but there is considerable opposition to it.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads have fixed Tuesday next for the disposal of all ocean steam mail service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

Mr. Kelsey, a member of the House Mileage Committee, is preparing a bill to equalize mileage, which now ranges from \$17. (Bowie of Maryland), to \$5,960, (Delegates from Washington and Oregon), a session. He proposes that the present rates be continued up to 250 or 500 miles, and all above this to be reduced to 16 instead of 50 cents a mile; also a deduction of \$25 or \$30 per diem for voluntary absence from Congress. It is said the Committee on Territories in the House will report against the memorial of the inhabitants of Arrizonia, asking the establishment of a Territorial Government.

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to speak on the leading questions of the day. He commenced by quoting the remarks of Daniel Webster, in culogy of the ordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passed that measure were deserving of more honor than Solon or Lydrogus, and the Legislators of Antiquity. That tribute of justice to the great work of the old Congress of the Confederation brought upon him and his section of the Union the charge of making an onset upon the South and interfering with her demestle institutions, so as to endanger the relations which exist between the master and slave. Gen. Hayre, his distinguished opponent, who then fought the first great battle of nullification, under the eye of Mr. Calhoun, who precided over the Senate, brought these accusations into the Senate, and hurled them against Mr. Webster and the people of the North. Mr. Webster met these accusations and unjust reproaches toward his section of the Union with a prempt and emphate denial. In his reply to Hayne, the great expcunder of the Constitution said, it had been the policy of the South for many years to represent the people of the North as disposed to interfere with their internal and exclusively domestic concerns; and went on to deny the truth of the charge. So he twilven), standing now as the representative of Massachusetts on the floor of the Senate, as Webster stood then, could say, as he said, that all these charges are utterly groundless. No attempt has ever been made, from the time when Washington first took the oath of the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Wilson Foommented upon the language of the President's Message, as applied to the Republican party, and said that the charge that they were engaged in a revolutionary movement which could only lead to civil war, was full of partiran malignity. There was no truth or justice in it, Mr. Pierce came into power

almoei unacimously, but would go out with the hatter of the sardy of men who voted for him land to one of the sardy of the hatter of the sardy of the hatter of the sardy of the without any opposition at all (Laughter). It would be wented such an excuse for the Chief Magnitus wented such an excuse for the Chief Magnitus to say his language did did not apply his language did did not apply his language did did not apply his language did did not person school. That would represent the Fersident intended to arraign those is who differ from the Mr. Wilson then showed in the respect the Republican party differ from the sint as hitionists. The latter desire to effect the shelling slavery in the Southern States by means of the ermment, but the Republicans, while the gradies of the southern States by means of the ermment, but the Republicans, while the would gladly see Slavery abolished all over the world so at claim the power to interfere with the inclusion in the Southern States. He (Wilson) had true left more than thirty thousand miles through the Free States during the letter ampsign as had never heard a man say a world some slavery in the States. The Republicans are a bank Rights party, and had laid down in their platform a doctrine the rights of the States shall be meaned. He alluded to the fact that the Empire Chief I York, representing the Democracy of the Five Point had turned out in procession in honor of their visita in Pennsylvania in October, with a transparany my senting the scourging of three black mea, and head of degradation; but it had been exceeded has, in the metropolis of the nation, and under the yof the Executive. A procession had have passed through the streets of Washington and Chief and the metropolis of the nation, and under the yof the Executive A procession had been contributed for Kansas since the election than before, and if anything could be done in spite of the more of the same and the second of the same and

Mr. BROWN obtained the floor, when the Seast

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Three days, commencing on the third Tuesday is January, were set spart for the consideration of Tentorial business. The bill which passed the Sanate at the first session, authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, prepartory to their admission into the Union, on an equal feeting with the original States, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The other Senate bills lying over from the first session, were referred to the appropriate Committees, including many relative to Haror and River improvements.

After some time spent in the consideration of the Private Calendar, the House adjourned.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
ALBANI. Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.
The proceedings of the Convention last evening and this morning were marked by excited discussion.
During the debate Mr. McCoy stated that they are prohibitionists, had informed him that the public were mistaken in the impression that the decision of the Court was adverse to the constitutionality of the prohibition of "he sale of liquor on hand at the time of the passage of the law, and that a majority of the Judge did not so decide.

Mr. Wesley Balley took ground against this, holding that the majority had so decided, and quoting notes of the Tudges of the Court of Appeals in proof.

Mr. Bartlett introduced a resolution reflecting on the motives of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

This was opposed by Mesars. Wilder, Delavan and others.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. C. C. Leigh of

others.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. C. C. Leight New-York charged Mr. Wilder with being opposed to the election of Bradford R. Wood for Judge.

Mr. Wilder denied, distinctly, the charge, which is said had been made before by The Tribune, but we entirely unfounded.

Dr. Marsh introduced a substitute, as follows: Resched, That as the citizens of the State of New York as not sit down quietly under the decision of the Court of Appeal they will never relax their efforts until they gain protection, by prohibition, from that was amount of intemperance, paugetts and crime, now the fruit of traffic in intoxicating inquors abeverage, and that as such protection is our right we firmly a quire it as one of the earliest acts of the next Legislature.

beverage, and that as such protection is our right we firmly we quire it as one of the cartlest acts of the next Legislature.

This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilder then read a letter addressed to the Nominating Committee by President Delavan, stating this he had been urged to allow his name to go before the Nominating Committee, but that he had reflected deeply on the subject, and under no circumstants could he accept of a reappointment. He would glady cooperate with his successor in all matters for the besefit of the Society.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

That the Society declares anew its purpose to ally itself to no one political party, or array itself against any, but to had among all parties to secure Temperance; requesting the Convention as soon as possible, and to take the necessary step to secure the attendance of representatives from all parts of the world; expressing regret at the announcement of the resignation of the President of the Society, and the confidence of the theorem of the resignation of the president of the Society, and the confidence in the state in him; pledging his that they would help in sustaining the expenses of the Society if he would accept of a renomination; resolving to raise, dairs the coming year, not less than \$25,000 for the purpose of presenting the cause with vigor; leaving the question of perinsist them, if deemed necessary, to circulate a uniform points throughout the State.

The Report on Officers was then read as follows:

For President: E. C. DELAVAN.

throughout the State.

The Report on Officers was then read as follows:
For President: E. C. DELAVAN.
Vice-Presidents: The Mon. R. H. Walworm of Samep.
JOHN MILLER of Cortland; DAVID WAIGHT of CATHER JOHN
J. KNOX of Oseida; GEO. HALL of Brocklyn; J. D. Sawrst
of Norwich; JESSE KETCHUM of Buffalo; CHARLES BAREXT. of Poughkeepise. Edmund Ettings of New Pairs; He
man Camp of Tompkins; Benj. Joy of Ladlowville; C. F.
Williams of Albany.
Chairmen: E. D. Durant, and the Rev. Mr. Sceige, of Many.

Charmen: E. D. Durant, and the Rev. Mr. Scelps. wany.

The President, Mr. Delavan, expressed his sease of he kindness of the Convention in thus tendering his a enomination. He had carnestly desired to retire he responsible and arduous position, and had felly nelly his mind to do so; but it being urged by his friesh that his resignation would cause injury to the Tenperance cause throughout the State, on this consideration he consented to retain the office six months long. In so doing, he should look upon Albany Comy is \$4,000 of the old debt, and if it could not be collected be would pay it himself.

After an effort to procure subscriptions from machers to liquidate the debt, the Convention adjourned size dic.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The arguments in the Dred Scott case were cocluded yesterday. The Court takes time for delibertien, and the decision will not be made for seven
weeker—probably not until the end of the term.
Case No. 212. The Washington, Alexandris as
Georgetown Steam Packet Companies, plaintiffs, as
Frederick E. Sickles, et al. Writ of error dockets
and dismirsed with costs. Exparte, David A. Lecombe. Motion for rate Judges Supreme Court Minnesota to show case, a argued by Mr. Badgere in support thereof.
Case No. 25. James Mesgan, plaintiff, agt. Jecomb T. Bayle. Argument commenced by Mr. Gers to plaintiff. Continued by Mr. Williams, for defended Adjourned till Monday.

MINNESOTA TO BE A STATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13, 186
The Committee on Territories, in response to a merously-signed petition from the people of all methods a Cci stitution for a State Government. He was taken in relation to the proposed new Territorial